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THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

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Grapevine

Hi there!

Here's yet another amazing discovery. A brand new animal, previously unknown to science, has been found living on the lips of lobsters in Norway. But it's not just a new animal, it's a new animal type. So it's not a shellfish, fish, bird, bug or mammal. It's something else!

Kim

Write to:
Kim
The Lion King
PO Box 1
Hastings, NSW 4155



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RUFF RAGE

Neck ruffs are making a big comeback among males looking for a mate. This frilled lizard was courting a female in north Australia when a rival appeared. The fashion leader immediately raised his collar, which frightened off his rival – and impressed the female no end.

PRESS CARD
Style & Fashion
Flamingo

JUMP FOR GOLD

Australia's red kangaroo is going for world domination in the long jump this week. The kangaroo wants to beat its personal best of eight metres in a single stride.

"That's a long way for anyone to leap," said sports reporter Cheetah. "But if anyone can, a kangaroo can!"

PRESS CARD
Sports Reporter
Cheetah



Michael Rudge, age 9



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KILLER CLASS

Killer whales need a two-year training to learn how to snatch a seal meal off the beach without getting stuck on the sand. Starting at the age of four, they rush towards the beach over and over again, watched over by mum. Even when they're qualified, she stays close, just in case. One saved her youngster's life when he got stuck on the beach. She accelerated in and turned suddenly, sending up a huge wave that floated him free.

PRESS CARD
Education
Gorilla



What animals on Noah's Ark didn't come in pairs?
single & male
lion & giraffe
Scott Littlewood, age 8

Swah Hubbard, age 8

W
A
T
C
H
OUT FOR
There are four vultures hovering around this magazine. Can you find them all?

CONTENTS

22



SIMBA'S WORLD
Frogs and toads



Hunt for help
Part 2

BAKUNA
MATATA



Telling the time

YVON'S
MURDER

Threatened indian
wildlife



Mufasa's
problem

PUZZLES



Scar's secret

THE
LION KING
COLOUR 12 IN



BAKUNA REMEMBERS

Why the warthog is ugly


FREE IN PART 23

More great stickers -
including a beetle that
fires bombs and the
biggest fish in the sea.



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Frogs and toads



► SURE GRIP
Tiny reed frogs, like this one, live in the reeds, shrubs and trees close to water. They have large toe pads to help them cling on to the waterlike plants.

The balloon-shaped bubble of skin under this reed hog's mouth is called the vocal pouch. To make a call, it doses its mouth and nostrils. Then it pushes air from its lungs to the pouch. The pouch swells up and air passes backwards and forwards across the vocal chords inside the pouch to make a number of different sounds.

Many birds that live in these places have round bodies and short legs. Because of their shape, they lose less moisture than birds with longer bodies and legs. This well-camouflaged grey tree frog coats itself with a waxy seal which prevents its body from drying out.

When there is a drought, some frogs and toads, like this African bullfrog, burrow underground and stay there until it starts to rain. The bullfrog waits until it rains and then crawls itself up on top of dead grass.

The closed frog spends most of its life in water. Its eyes and nostrils are on the top of its head, so it can keep its body under water yet still see and breathe.

The goliath frog, the world's largest, can grow to 30cm – that's almost as big as a rabbit. It can cover 3m in one leap. During the day it hides in deep pools in the rainforest rivers of western Africa. At night, it crawls out to hunt for food on land.

STAYING ALIVE

Many animals eat frogs, including snakes, birds, crocodiles, turtles, fish and mammals. Most frogs try to survive by laying vast numbers of eggs – panther toads can lay up to 24,000 eggs each, every year.

Frogs and toads have other ways of increasing their chances of staying alive. Many of them choose to stay hidden during the day. Others rely on their body colour to provide good camouflage. Species that live on the forest floor are usually brown or grey and those that live among leaves and reeds are often green. Most species that inhabit sandy places are yellowish.

If a predator comes dangerously close, they can use a number of different escape tactics. Many of them make impressive leaps out of the predator's reach. Some puff themselves up to seem bigger while others play dead. A few species attack their enemies by biting them.

W EGG FROTH

Male gray tree frogs use their back legs to beat up a parcel of foam to protect the eggs which the females have just laid. The foam hardens in the sun and stops the eggs drying out. When the tadpoles hatch, they wriggle about, break open the stiff crust and fall into the water below.



SIMBA SABS

I reckon african bullfrogs must be the greediest frogs around. They eat just about anything that comes their way – insects, worms, other frogs, young birds, mice, even small snakes. No wonder they look so fat!

W THINKING BIG

By puffing itself up and tilting its body forwards the bullfrog can fool snakes into thinking it is bigger than it really is. Snakes swallow their food whole so they ignore prey that looks too big to gulp down.

JANE E. HARRIS (2) AND (3) AND (4)



LAYING EGGS

Nearly all frogs and toads lay eggs. Once the eggs come in contact with water, the jelly that covers them swells and forms a protective capsule.

Some lay their eggs in one huge clump on the water's surface. Leaf-folding frogs lay theirs on plants at the edges of pools. Before the tadpoles hatch, they start wriggling. This makes the jelly slide into the water where the tadpoles grow into froglets.

Mottled burrowing frogs spawn underground. When the eggs are ready to hatch, the female digs a sloping tunnel from the nest chamber to the bank of a nearby pool. The tadpoles travel down the tunnel into the water.



JANE E. HARRIS (2) AND (3) AND (4)



LEGGING IT

Long, powerful hind legs help frogs like the african sharp-nosed frog to make a speedy getaway from danger.

A KEEP OFF

The brilliant orange body colour of these golden mantellas warns predators that their skin is poisonous.

CATCHING A MEAL

Adult frogs and toads are carnivorous. Some lie in ambush for prey in the daytime, while others hunt at night. Many have a long tongue that they flick out to catch insects and other small creatures. Others, like the african clawed frogs, grab their food and stuff it into their mouth with their hands.

STICKY TONGUE

A madagascan frog shoots out its long tongue at lightning speed to catch a meal. The tongue, which is attached to the bottom of the mouth, near the front, is normally kept folded back. It is coated with sticky mucus so the insect sticks to it as the frog flicks it back into its mouth. Frogs don't chew their food – they just gulp it down whole.

Simba watched the big, bright butterfly settle near his nose. Resting in the hot sun, the young lion's thoughts turned lazily to the past. He remembered playing in the Pride Lands with the lioness Nala, his best friend. Together they had chased butterflies, like this one. Those had been happy times.

As the butterfly took off, so did Simba. His sudden movement startled Timon who was insect hunting a few yards away. Always alert for danger, the meerkat couldn't stop himself from diving headfirst into a hollow log for cover. When he emerged, Timon held something long, fat and wriggling.

Hunt for Help Part 2



"Hey! Now that's what I call real tasty grub!" he grinned. "Thanks for helping me find it, Simba!" Timon was about to take a bite, but he stopped and stared at the strange sight of his powerful lion pal leaping up, slashing wildly at the air.

"Let me guess, Simba!" called Timon. "You always wanted to be a flamingo! But there's no need to get in a flap because you can't fly!" Simba didn't answer. He was too busy chasing the butterfly and, just for a few moments,

reliving his cubhood. Timon shook his head, then turned his attention back to his savoury snack.

Meanwhile, the butterfly landed on Pumbaa who lay in thick, sticky mud at a nearby waterhole. Simba crawled closer on his belly, his amber eyes fixed firmly on his small, hovering prey. Pumbaa was blissfully unaware of anything except the glorious mud. Then, as the butterfly took off again, Simba sprang. Too late! The lion landed right on top of Pumbaa, then slid off the well-padded warthog and sank up to his mane in the foul-smelling mud. A cloud of it spattered into the air, causing a pair of marabou storks to scuttle clear.

"Now you're cooking, Simba!" snorted a surprised Pumbaa. "Didn't I tell you there's nothing more relaxing than a mud bath?"

"Or more smelly!" groaned Simba, wrinkling his nose. He didn't bother

to explain about the butterfly, he had his work cut out to get cleaned up.

"What were you thinking about, Simba?" asked Timon.

"Something that happened long ago," replied the lion, dismissing thoughts of Nala. "Hakuna matata! It doesn't matter now!"

By the time Simba looked like a respectable lion again, the others were ready to leave the waterhole. Besides, some water buffalo were approaching. Large and short-tempered, they wouldn't take kindly to sharing the spot where they drank with the three friends.

Nala was thirsty, too. She had travelled a long way. Having escaped the Pride Lands, she began to wonder if her plan to find help was foolhardy. It had all begun with a dream about Simba - he had seemed so alive again. Now Nala was in unknown territory and felt weary, unsure and very, very alone.

It was after the buffalo had left that Nala arrived at the waterhole.

Only the marabou storks remained. As the lioness padded to the water's edge, the big billed, bald-headed storks eyed her suspiciously.

"I hope you're not set on mud-slinging mischief, like that last lion!" said one.

"Whoever heard of such a thing!" protested the other bird. "We might expect such behaviour from a woolly-minded warthog, but a butterfly-chasing lion indeed?"

Nala stopped drinking and looked up. Both birds shuffled uneasily.

"A lion, you say, chasing butterflies?" asked Nala.

"Right! He went that-a-way," added a stork. Both birds pointed with their wings.



"He was with two unlikely friends," the first stork added.

Nala remembered playing such a game with Simba, long ago. Was it a sixth sense or wishful thinking that made her pad quickly away with a new eagerness? Nala had not gone far when, upward, she saw a movement that made her heart pound. A young lion stood on a rock above the swaying grass.

"Simba!" cried Nala, bounding forward. "Is that you?"

The lion turned and Nala instantly realized her mistake. Several lionesses, hidden by the grass, rose to their feet, snarling threateningly. Nala had stumbled into another pride's territory. There was no Simba here after all, only danger.

She was chased to the boundary of the pride's kingdom. They would not tolerate an intruder and she was lucky to escape unhurt.

Frightened, Nala turned on, stung by

the hopelessness of her search. Her dream was fast turning into a nightmare. As Nala burst from cover, she froze, staring in alarm at her second mistake. She had stumbled

into the same group of water buffalo that Simba had wisely moved well away from. A great, horned bull stamped the ground angrily. Next moment, it lowered its head and charged.

Nala fled again. On, on, as the ground thundered and

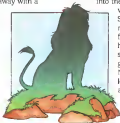
shook behind her. Up, over a rocky ledge, then down the other side. A thicket of thorns tore at her, but Nala did not stop, not until the buffalo had returned to the others. Then she squatted and licked her wounds.

"It's no use," thought Nala, sadly. "I must return to the Pride Lands. I cannot find anyone to save them. No-one can now!"

She stood and looked round her. Which way had she come? Nala was unsure. There had been no time to notice where she was going. She had run blindly to escape. Besides, she knew nothing beyond the Pride Lands, except the sudden certainty that she was lost.

"Oh, Simba! Simba!" cried Nala. "Why can't things be as they were?"

"Would you look at that!" said Timon, pointing to a strange, towering structure of hard-baked earth. "Isn't that something!"



"Sure," frowned a puzzled Pumbaa. "But what?"

"A termite mound, bacon-brain!" said Timon. "Even Simba knows that!"

The lion snuffed the air and was strangely silent. He felt uneasy, as if something stirred in him from his distant past.

"What's eating you, friend?" Timon asked Simba.

"Nothing's eating him," joked Pumbaa. "Simba's at the top of the food chain, remember?"

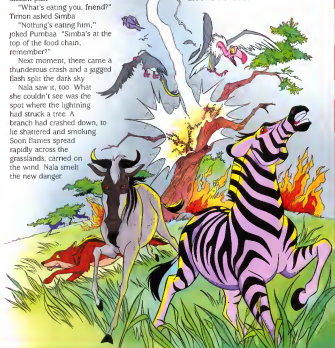
Next moment, there came a thunderous crash and a jagged flash split the dark sky.

Nala saw it, too. What she couldn't see was the spot where the lightning had struck a tree. A branch had crashed down, to lie shattered and smoking. Soon flames spread rapidly across the grasslands, carried on the wind. Nala smelt the new danger.

Unknown to her, Simba, Timon and Pumbaa sensed it, too.

"Fire!" They gasped. All the animals knew this danger was the greatest of them all.

NEXT WEEK:
ESCAPING THE FLAMES



ZAZU'S

MAKE & DO

Telling the time

Find out how to use water, salt, sun and string to measure time.

Water clock



- 1 Pierce a small hole in the lid of a drinks bottle. (Start it with a drawing pin then use the point of a ballpoint pen to widen it slightly.)



- 2 Cut the bottle in two, about two-thirds up, with a pair of scissors.
- 3 Turn the top upside down and push it into the bottom part. Stick a strip of masking tape up the side of the bottle.

- 4 Pour in enough water to fill the top of your clock without it overflowing. Use the second hand on a watch or clock to time the flow. Mark the water level on the strip every 30 seconds. When you want to time yourself for a short period, just fill your water clock.



- 5 How could you make the water flow faster? What happens to the marks on your clock if you do?



Salt clock

- 1 Remove the top from the first bottle and fill it one-third full with salt.

- 2 Make a small hole in the top of the second bottle.



- 3 Put the second bottle with its top on top of the first bottle. Join the necks of both bottles firmly together with tape. This is your timer.

- 4 Turn the timer upside down. How long does it take for the salt to run out?
- 5 Add or remove salt from your timer until it takes exactly three minutes for the salt to run through. A small egg takes three minutes to soft boil. So you can use your clock to time boiling an egg.



Shadow clock

- 1 Find a window that lets in sunlight for most of the day. Draw and cut out a picture of a big cat. Stick it on to the window so that it casts a shadow on to one wall.

- 2 Watch how the shadow moves. Try to guess where it will be later in the day. Cut out the big cat's prey and stick it to that place.

- 3 If you've guessed right, your cat creeps up on its prey and catches it. If it misses, try a different window or reposition the cat or prey – you might have to stick them upside down. Does it catch its prey at the same time after a few weeks?



YOU WILL NEED

Water clock:
empty plastic drinks bottle
masking tape
watch or clock with second hand

Salt clock:
two empty, dry plastic bottles
salt
sticky tape

Shadow clock:
masking tape
black paper

Extras:
2m of string
modelling clay



Pendulum experiment

- 1 Rest a stick across the backs of two chairs.
- 2 Tie 30cm of string round the stick. Squeeze a lump of modelling clay on to it. Slide the lump until the distance from the knot to the middle of the lump measures 25cm. Trim off the end of the string.
- 3 Pull back the pendulum and let it swing. Count the number of full swings it makes in 60 seconds. Make a note of the number. Try again, but this time pull your pendulum further back. How many swings does it make?
- 4 Add some more clay to the lump and repeat the test. Does the extra weight make any difference?
- 5 Make a new pendulum so the string measures 50cm and repeat the test. How many swings does it make now?
- 6 Finally, make the pendulum 97.5cm long. (You might have to hang it from something higher.) How many swings does it make in 60 seconds?

HOW IT WORKS

Swingin' time

You should find that changing the weight of your pendulum or changing the distance you pull it back makes no difference. It still makes the same number of swings in 60 seconds. But the length of the pendulum does make a difference – a short pendulum swings more times in one minute than a long one. No matter how far it is pulled back or how heavy it is, a pendulum of 97.5cm makes 60 full swings in one minute. Pendulums of this length have been used to keep time in pendulum clocks.



The one minute walk

The aim of this game is to walk from one side of a room to the other in exactly 60 seconds. Of course, all watches, egg-timers, pendulums and clocks must be hidden from view. The person who is closest to one minute is the winner. (Actually, if you want to cheat, just say to yourself "One-and-two-and-three-and-four-and..." and so on, right up to sixty – you won't be far off!)



THREATENED INDIAN WILDLIFE

IN THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS, MANY BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS COULD DISAPPEAR FROM THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT FOR EVER. CAN ANIMALS LIKE THE TIGER, AND THE ONE-HORNED RHINO BE SAVED?

▼ TIGER THREAT
Even though it's a top predator, there are now less than 5000 tigers left in India.





"No meerkats!
Unthinkable!"



In many parts of the Indian Sub-Continent animals are being squeezed out by people, or killed off. Imagine what this could lead to — no elephants, no musk deer, no wild buffalo, no strange crocs with bulgy snouts. The story of the indian one-horned rhino shows what can happen — and what can be done to stop it happening.

RHINO SOS

Rhinos once roamed all over the north indian plains. There were muddy lakes and slow rivers for wallowing, easy plants to eat and tall grasses for shelter.

But farmers took more and more land, leaving less and less for the rhino. They killed rhino, too. Rhino can damage crops, and a dead rhino fetches a lot of money because its parts can be turned into medicines. Soon, the one-horned rhino was almost extinct.

So special sanctuaries were set up in



For years, experts thought that the double-banded civet was extinct — until one was spotted in south India.



KEEPING SAFE
Safe areas called sanctuaries have helped to bring the one-horned rhino back from the brink of extinction.

TUSK ALERT
To protect elephants the Indian government has banned the ivory trade. But farmers need protection, too — from elephants that trample their crops!

the rhino's favourite habitat. Killing them was made illegal. Armed soldiers helped keep away poachers. Eventually, rhino numbers began rising again.

LION SANCTUARY

Indian lions are now found only in Gujarat, north-west India, where they live in the Gir National Park. At one time their numbers had dropped to less than 50.

Now, with protection, the lion population is nearer to 300 — a massive improvement! The lions still need help. Unfortunately, some local farmers aren't too keen on them because the lions find it easier to kill the tame cattle — instead of hunting wild animals.

PRIDE WATCH
Indian lions now live only in a protected area in the Gir Forest. At the last count there were about 280 in this national park.



SWAMP SURVIVAL
Only a few swamp-loving singai deer still survive in remote parts of north-east India.

FOREST FOLK
Nilgiri langurs live in forests in the Western Ghats. As trees are felled, their numbers drop.



The great indian bustard is so heavy it prefers not to fly. It's still in danger but its numbers are now rising.

PROJECT TIGER

A big campaign to save India's top predator, the tiger, was a great success to start with. Called Project Tiger, the plan was to count all the tigers and set up sanctuaries for them all over India.

At first the plan was a great success, but 20 years on the tiger is still losing protected land and poaching continues. At the last count there were less than 5000 left in India. But the campaign has helped save many other threatened animals that live in the land enclosed by the tiger sanctuaries. That's how the hispid hare and the tiniest wild pig in the world, the pigmy hog, were saved.



Blackbuck were once common. But in the last 20 years their numbers have dropped because their habitat is disappearing.

LAND BENEFITS

Nature reserves have other benefits, too. Many people in the Himalayas cut down trees for fuel. Trees help to bind the soil, especially on slopes. So when trees are cut down rain can easily wash it away. This means plants can't grow, and so animals can't live there. But in mountain nature reserves no-one is allowed to cut down trees so the soil isn't damaged. At the same time, the reserves provide safe homes for animals such as the grey langur monkey and the rare musk deer.



The rare sarus crane travels over 6000km to spend winter in Bharatpur National Park.

The gharial crocodile is nearly extinct. Babies bred in captivity have been released into the wild to build up the numbers.



THE
LION KING
COLOUR IT IN



Scar's secret

Simba went to see his uncle, Scar
"Guess what! I'm going to be king
of Pride Rock and rule the whole
kingdom," he boasted.
"Apart from the land beyond the
northern border," said Scar, slyly.
"Dad told me not to go there," Simba
told him.
"Quite right. An elephant's graveyard is
no place for a young lion," said Scar.
"Whoops, I've said too much! Run along
and play and remember, the graveyard
is our little secret!"



FOLLOW THAT SMELL

In the pitch black african night a male
moon moth can pick up the scent of a
female several kilometres away.



It is nearly
night time. A dull
coloured female moth has
just emerged from her pupa
and is ready to mate. But how
can she signal in the darkness to
a male of her own species who
may well be many kilometres
away? She just stays on her leaf
and makes a strong smell. She
does this by releasing a powerful
chemical, called a pheromone,
from glands at the tip of her
abdomen. Then she leaves the
rest to the wind and to the male.

The strong scent molecules are
waited into the atmosphere. Any
male moon moth who happens to
be downwind of the female will
pick them up. Like many other
flying insects which are following
a scent, the male zig-zags to the
outer points of the scent trail to
make sure that he is on the right
track. When the scent stops, he
knows he has arrived at
the female. The moths
then mate and the
female is ready to make
her first flight.



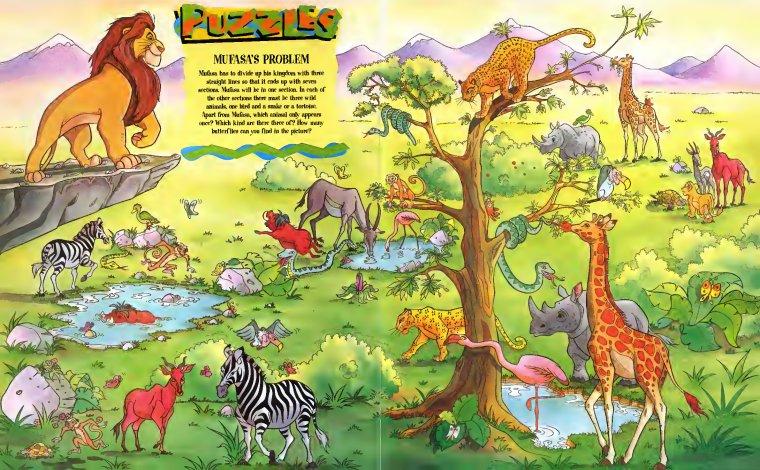
The male picks up the
female's scent with his
long feathery antennae
which act like huge
aerials. They contain as
many as 40,000 nerve
cells which are tuned into
the scent of females of
the same species.



PUZZLES

MUFASA'S PROBLEM

Mufasa has to divide up his kingdom with three straight lines so that it ends up with seven sections. Mufasa will be in one section. In each of the other sections there must be three wild animals, one bird and a snake or a tortoise. Apart from Mufasa, which animal only appears once? Which kind are there three of? How many butterflies can you find in the picture?



MORE PUZZLES



CARD 1

WEIRD WONDER
The creature shown right is actually made up of two animals - can you name them?

HEADS, BODIES AND FEET
Can you identify which animal parts have been used to make up the strange creatures shown on the cards?



CARD 2

ALPHABETICAL ORDER
The computer took the words of a well-known rhyme and put them in alphabetical order. Can you work out what it should be?

a and and and away beat
did down eat pig pig piper's
rolling run son stole street
the the the lion tom tom
tom was was went



CARD 3

FIT IN THE VOWELS
Can you place the vowels in the string of letters shown below to complete a well-known saying?

A I I E A I O O I E U

BRDNTHNDWSRTHTWNTBNI



CARD 4

"DO YOU KNOW
HOW THE
WARTHOG GOT HIS
WARTS, LION CUBS?
LET ME TELL YOU."

RAFIKI REMEMBERS

WHY THE WARTHOG IS UGLY

Today the warthog is an ugly looking beast, but long, long ago he was quite good looking. In fact he grew to be so vain about his looks that all the other creatures disliked him. And because he thought so much of himself, he was rude to the other animals.

Warthog made his home in holes that had once belonged to anteaters. He would find an abandoned burrow and dig it out to make it larger and more comfortable - and there he would stay for a while.

One day, Warthog was having breakfast near his home. He roared round in the grass for juicy shoots with his bottom in the air.

and did not see Porcupine coming towards him. Porcupine had spent the night looking for food and was very tired. He crawled into the inviting hole that was Warthog's home, curled up and fell fast asleep.

Warthog decided to have a morning wallow and then continue his search for something to eat. He trotted off to the river and splashed about in the mud for a bit, thoroughly enjoying himself. When he had finished, he shook himself on the river bank and then caught sight of Lion.

Now most creatures lived in fear of Lion, but not Warthog. "Good morning," he greeted the powerful beast. "My, you look awful. What a tarty mane you have! Can't an important creature like you do better than that?"



"Grrr!" roared Lion. "I've had enough of your cheek day in and day out. More respect is what's needed – and I'll teach it to you!" And with that, he leapt at Warthog, who skipped nimbly out of the way and then made for home as fast as he could, with Lion too close for comfort behind him. As soon as he reached his home, he shot down the tunnel.

Porcupine heard Warthog coming and did what porcupines do when they think they are being threatened – he jumped to his feet and spread out his quills ready for the attack. So Warthog, hurtling down the tunnel at full speed, landed right on Porcupine's prickly quills!

What pain! Warthog had never felt anything like it. Not caring whether Laon was still there or not, he shot out of the tunnel screaming, his face covered in sharp quills. They were sticking out of his cheeks, snout and forehead. Laon watched him and roared with laughter.

"Serves you right!" he said and wandered away feeling satisfied.

It took Warthing a long time to recover from his ordeal. The quills left their mark, because even when he was fully healed, his face was covered in lumps. He was no longer a handsome looking bear.

To this day, Warthog's face has warts and bumps on it. And he has learned one important thing. When he enters his home, he goes in backwards – to protect his face just in case there's a porcupine in there ready to attack!



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 2106-2107
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 2110-2111
 2112-2113
 2114-2115
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 2118-2119
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 2122-2123
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 257

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Law (No. 1) of 2002, Section 2(1)
Bundled Park 2002 including a short
note Section 2(1) Bundled Park
Section 2(1) of 2002



BUCKLE UP ANSWERS

WILDLIFE PROBLEM—we disagree
right for possessors of limited lives.
What's animal appeal, even? Unleash
What's one from three kinds of
the same.

How many butterflies? 12
 What number of legs, full stretch?
 6 legs, 6 legs, and 6 legs, 6 legs
 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs
 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs
 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs
 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs, 12 legs

Alphabetical order: Tom Tom the tiger's best mate is pig, and away did run: the pig was hot, and hot was Tom, and Tom, upon rolling down the slope.

